THE LOUISIANA CONFLICT.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION. THE INSURGENT FORCE LARGELY COMPOSED OF QUIRT, RESPECTABLE CITIZENS-FORCE AND BLOODSHED NOT IN THE PROGRAMME-A MILI-TARY GOVERNMENT PREFERRED TO A REIN-STATEMENT OF KELLOGG-ALLEGED FIRING FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE WINDOWS DURING MON-DAY'S FIGHT-THE FAITH OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADERS IN GOV. KELLOGG DIMINISHING-A NEW ELECTION OPPOSED BY THE KELLOGG PARTY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18 .- When the people of New-Orleans were fully determined to overthrow the Kellogg State Government, they did it, and then went quietly back to their offices, counting-rooms, and workshops. In this respect the event of the 14th of September is almost without a parallel. It was because the revolutionary movement was planned and conducted by a class not usually engaged in such demonstrations. This is a matter that has escaped attention, but which is really the most striking feature of the coup d'état. I had supposed it a riotous outbreak of White Leaguers, with such riff-raff of the city as chose to follow in their wake. I find that the White Leaguers, as such, did not originate or participate in the proceedings, and that most of those engaged in it were men of capital and professional men; men of the kind ordinarily backward in taking part even in peaceful politics. They tell me, without hesitation, that the movement had not only their sympathy but the countenance of their presence and assistance, though some were armed with nothing more formidable than a pen-knife. They say that they had tried every legitimate means of overthrowing the usurpation, and despairing of relief from the usurper's courts, or Congress, they knew not what else to do, but drive Kellogg and his party out of office by a general uprising of the wronged people. Force and bloodshed, they say, were not parts of their programme. What there was of either, was incidental and is to be regretted. They think Kellogg's abdication was caused, not so much by force or bloodshed, as by his own guilty conscience, roused by the spectacle of the whole people rising in indignation against him, although he must have known that not one in twenty, even of those on the streets, were armed. When the purpose of the people was accomplished they dispersed and New-Orleans has not, for years, been so peaceful as during the last three days.

What may be the result of the attempt to reëstablish the Kellogg Government it is impossible to say; but the spirit in which the advent of the military requirements of the President have so far been received is pitifully submissive. Every movement of the President or Gen. Emory toward the restoration of Kellogg and his associates has been met half way with an apology, in the bepeless attempt to construe it favorably to their cause. They would prefer McEnery or Penn as Governor, but failing this, without stopping to consider whether such a thing can be constitutionally done, would hurrah for an order from Washington for a new election under military auspices, or, rather than live under the Kellogg party again, would joyfully accept a military Government for years to come. The question of color does not seem to enter into the present contest. It is a fact not generally known that Gov. Penn is a Liberal Republican, and has always been opposed to the organization of white leagues or black leagues. Not a negro was among the killed in the riot. In the comparative anarchy in New-Orleans, since the surrender of Kellogg, not a single negro has been harmed. The indignation is against those who have used the negro to foist themselves into power, and keep the property-holding class from any representation in the State Government.

I have been at considerable pains to ascertain the sentiment of the Republicans, but they have not recovered from the panic which followed the street battle of Monday. While the firing was going on bundreds took refuge in the Custom-house, and some have not left it since. Though the streets are quiet and the militia of Penn has disbanded and disarmed, there is a vague fear on the part of a few that something terrible will yet occur. Visiting the house to-day I found it filled with Federal soldiers, and ammunition and camp supplies were being stored away in the basement. The barricades thrown up on Monday still blocked many of the passages and stairways, and bullet-holes in the window-panes and furniture show that, though the battle was brief, the shots were not few. On their side of the street great blotches on the brick walls are pointed out by Conservatives, who affirm that they were made by balls fired from the Custom-house windows, and by such shots, they say, unoffending spectators met their death. On the other hand, the Republicans allege that only one shot came from the Custom-house, and that more damage was done by the firing of cowardly Conservatives from windows and housetops than by the fighting of either party in the streets.

The Republican leaders have lost faith in Kellogg as a Governor, and the negro as a soldier. Hereafter, they will not put their faith in any police force of which the negroes may form even a part, though a good general like Longstreet or a brave man like Badger may be in command. As to Kellogg, they all agree that he lacks backbone, and deserves to lose his seat, but they urge his reinstatement on principle, and violently oppose any proposition for a new election, although they claim ability to carry the State by not less than 1,500 majority under any and all circumstances. Rather than a new election, they say, let Kellogg be kicked out, and give them Antoine, the present colored Lieutenant-Governor, in

EFFECT OF THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION IN

NEW-ORLEANS. DESPONDENCY AMONG THE CITIZENS CAUSED BY THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER-KELLOGG UNCERTAIN

WHETHER HE DESIRES TO BE REINSTATED,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] New-Orleans, Sept. 17 .- Adjutant-Gen. Townsend's communication to Gen. Emory, in which are announced the President's disapproval of the appointment of a Military Governor of New-Orleans and his purpose to reinstate Kellogg at all hazards. was received this afternoon, and caused a general depression among the citizens. It is by no means certain that Kellogg wishes to be reinstated. On the contrary, there is good reason to believe that, after the late scare, he will be ready to accept almost any compromise rather than take the Executive chair again. But for this communication from the President it is probable that a compromise would have been agreed upon, which would have been more likely to secure peace and good government in Louisiana than the administration of either Kellogg or McEnery. Every effort is now being made by prominent Republicans to make Kellogg stay by his colors. If he does so, the hardest work before Gen. Emory will be the reinstatement of parish officers in the interior, a large number of whom voluntarily resigned on hearing of the New-Orleans movement, while others retired when requested. Many have admitted that they were not legally elected, and are very well satisfied, under the circumstances, to retire with the spoils of two years in office. There is hardly a parish in the State which does not acknowledge the McEnery Government. It is in the interior, too, that race and partisan prejudices are most patent, and if there is anything like a general re-

CUSTOM-HOUSE. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18,-The city is very quiet

sistance to Kellogg's reinstatement, the troops will

have to be scattered too much to be very effective

THE CITY VERY QUIET-KELLOGG STILL IN

in the prevention of bloodshed.

to-night. It is generally known that Gen. Emory has turned over the State House to Gov. Keilogg.

The affair was conducted very quietly, and the afternoon papers evidently were not aware of it. Threats having been made against the lives of Kellogg, Longstreet, and other prominent men of the party, they will remain at the Custom-house for the present. Gov. Kellogg has concluded to postpone resuming the charge of affairs until he can learn something of the whereabouts of the Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, as, in case of his assassination, there would not be a proper officer to succeed him. Telegrams have been sent to the absentees, but they fail to respond. It is expected that Gen. Brooke will turn over all the State business to Kellogg's Adjutant-General tomorrow. The conferences between the Penn and Kellogg party yesterday and to-day have been productive of no tangible results. Some are bold enough to denounce this business as an effort on Penn's part to retire gracefully and in good order, but it is more than probable that he is endeavoring to preserve an unbroken line in the

the government de jure, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, and that they have preserved themselves in that shape ever since the election in 1872. Kellogg is evidently restrained by his timidity and doubtful of his ability to control the State affairs after being seated by the military. GEN. EMORY INFORMS GOV, KELLOGG OF HIS READI-

records of the McEnery party, who claim to have

REASSUMPTION OF POWER TILL TO-DAY-AN EXECUTIVE ORDER. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18 .- The following explains

NESS TO SUPPORT HIM-KELLOGG DEFERS THE

HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 18, 1874. To the Hon. WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor of the State

SIR: In obedience to the orders of the President, I have the honor to inform you of the surrender of the insurgents, lately in arms against the State Government, and to afford you the necessary military support to reestablish the State Government. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. H. EMORY,

Colonel and Brevet Major-General Commanding. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18, 1874. Major-Gen. W. H. EMORY, U. S. A., Commanding Depart

ment of the Gulf. SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, informing me that you are prepared to afford the necessary military support to reëstablish the State Government. I will pro mulgate an Executive order in the official journal tomorrow morning, instructing all officers of the State who have been prevented from performing their duties to resume their functions at once. Owing to the disorganization of the police force in New-Orleans, resulting from the recent conflict of arms, the commandant of the Metropolitan Police will not be able to get his officers on their beats until to-morrow. Therefore, I must request you to assume the maintenance of the peace and order of the city during the coming night. I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. KELLOGG, Governor. The following order was subsequently sent to the

official journal: Executive Order .- All State officers who have been pre vented during the recent troubles from performing their duties will immediately resume their official functions. The Board of Metropolitan Police will at once assemble and organize the police force of New-Orleans, and assume the maintenance of peace and order of the city . WM. P. KELLOGG, GOVERNOR.

LIEUT.-GOV. PENN'S OPINION.

STATEMENT REGARDING THE LEGALITY OF THE TWO GOVERNMENTS-KELLOGG ONLY ABLE TO SUSTAIN HIS GOVERNMENT BY FEDERAL POWER. NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 18 .- Lieut.-Gov. Penn makes the following statement relative to the State Government: The two Governments have been organized since 1872. There was a meeting of the McEnery Legislature last season. In every respect, therefore, the status of both the de facto and de jure governments was maintained. The troops engaged on the 14th instant, instead of being insurgents, as styled in the President's Proclamation, were the militia of the McEnery Government, duly commissioned, etc. They overthrew and drove from the soil of the State the officers of the de facto Government, establishing the McEnery as a de facto as well as de jure Government. Under the strict letter of the law, Kellogg could not call the United States to interfere, he upon and his government being out of the State and unable at the time of his application to maintain himself on Louisiana soil, but a refuge in the Custom-house. The proclamation of the President has been obeyed, while the United States forces are in possession of the archives and property of the State. The McEnery government is still organized, and is simply deprived of its de facto functions by the power and authority of the United States. The McEnery Government can assert, and its power will be obeyed, throughout the State. The Kellogg Government can be reinstated by the United States forces, but can only maintain itself through that power. Penn then asks: "Is this the republican form of government guaranteed to every State under the Constitution !

THE PRESIDENT'S OPINION AND PURPOSE. GEN. EMORY'S ACTION IN APPOINTING A MILITARY GOVERNOR DISAPPROVED-HE IS ORDERED TO REINSTATE KELLOGG-NO FURTHER TROUBLE APPREHENDED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Sept. 18.-There was an excellent feeling at the Cabinet meeting to-day, over the general situation of affairs in New-Orleans. The only question which caused anxiety, was the mistake Gen. Emory had made in appointing a military commander of the city, thus, virtually, establishing a military government. It was soon decided that this could not be allowed to stand as a precedent, and Gen. Emory was informed of the trouble and remedy. He was requested to modify his orders so as to make Col. Brooke commander of the military forces in New-Orleans. The Attorney-General, when asked as to the meaning of the last clause, said it did not allude to any steps now in contemplation to effect a change in the Kellogg Government but to what might be accomplished by legislation in Congress. The first intention of the Government is to see that the insurgents are everywhere put out of the places they have seized. This done, it is believed vigorous measures will be used to correct the abuses which have been made matter of complaint. There is no longer any apprehension of trouble in the city of New-Orleans, and little fear of general opposition in the parishes, though in a few interior towns it is believed that a show of military will have to be made.

The following is the telegram to Gen. Emory sent by the President through Adjutant-General Town-

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 18, 1874. Gen. W. H. EMORY, New-Orleans: I am directed by the President to say that your acts to this date, so far as they have been reported and received here officially, are approved, except so far as they name Col. Brooke to command the city of New Orleans. It would have been better to have named him commander of the United States forces in that city. The State Government existing at the time of the beginning of the present insurrec-tionary movement, must be recognized as the lawful State Government until some other State Government can be legally supplied. Upon the surrender of the insurgents you will inform Gov. Kellogg of the fact, and give him the necessary support to recetablish the authority of the State Government. If at the end of the five days given in the proclamation of the 15th inst. ere still exists armed resistance to the authorities of the State, you will summon a surrender of the in-If the surrender is not quietly submitted to, it must be enforced at all area. This being an insurrection against

State Government of Louisians, to aid in the suppression forms required by the Constitution, and laws of Congress thereunder, it is not the province of the United States authorities to make terms with parties engaged

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General. The President, in conversation to-day, said he believed all serious trouble in Louisiana was now over, and expressed the hope that business would be fully resumed in New-Orleans and elsewhere in the State. He was gratified on learning that there had been no conflict whatever between the Federal and State troops, and that the General Government had not been forced to extreme measures. It is ascertained from an official source that the orders for the movement of troops and vessels had not, up to 1 p. m. to-day, been countermanded, with the exception of one company in Michigan. Although no danger is apprehended the orders will remain in force at least until Monday next, as a precautionary measure. OPINIONS IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES-A TELEGRAM FROM

GEN. EMORY-GOV. KELLOGG'S DELAY IN RE-

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 .- It is not probable that any further instructions will be sent to Gen. Emory at present. The Cabinet meeting to-day was at tended by Attorney-General Williams, Secretary Bristow and Postmaster-General Jewell. Adjutant-General Townsend was sent for, and was present throughout the session. The message to Gen. Emory having been prepared, was handed to Adjutant-General Townsend for transmission by telegraph.

Army officers say that the army is not large enough for the protection of the frontiers, and at the same time to act as a posse comitatus to judicial officers of the South in enforcing process in extraordinary cases, such as that of Louisiana.

Gentlemen in prominent legal positions say that the surrender of the insurgents does not prevent their prosecution for treason against Louisiana, by the authorities of that State.

The following telegram was received to-night from Gen. Emory, addressed to Adjutant-Gen. Town send, dated New-Orleans, to-day:

I placed Col. Brooke in command of the city as well as in command of the troops. Otherwise there would have been anarchy. Gov. Kellogg did not and has not yet called on me for support to reëstablish the State Government. His Chief of Police was shot down and the next in command also, and the whole force utterly dispersed and hidden away out of sight. For one of them to have attempted to stand on his beat would have been certain destruction, and even now the State authorities represented by Gov. Kellogg have asked to defer taking charge for the present.

> FOREIGN NEWS. POLITICS IN FRANCE.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS-DEBATE IN THE PERMANENT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY-DEFENSE OF THE COURSE OF THE GOVERNMENT-THE QUES-TION OF WITHDRAWING THE ORENOQUE FROM CIVITA VECCHIA-AN IMPERIAL CANDIDATE IN AJACCIO.

VERSAILLES, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874. At a meeting of the Permanent Committee of the Assembly last evening, M. Tirard of the Left interpellated the Government concerning the continuation of its rigorous treatment of the press. He declared the system intolerable and unequal in its application. Republican journals alone were suspended. He protested against a recent warning addressed to the Journal des Debats.

M. Chabaud Latour, Minister of the Interior, replied that the Government was determined to oppose the calumnies against the majority of the Assembly and the Government.

Viscount d'Aboville of the Right interposed a pro test against the suspension of L'Univers, which act, he intimated, came from foreign dictation. The Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs,

pointed out that the Spanish Embassador was still unaccredited when the objectionable article against Serrano was published by L'Univers. He emphatically denied that there was dictation from any quarter. In answer to another question from M. d'Aboville,

from Civita Vecchia. He objected strongly to the exposure of diplomatic business required by interpellations of this character. M. Pietri, formerly Secretary to the Empress Eugenie, has arrived at Ajaccio. It is his intention to

offer himself as a candidate for the Council-General in opposition to Prince Napoleon.

THE EMBARRASSMENTS OF CUBA. MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT INTO THE FIELD AGAINST

THE INSURGENTS-TAX IMPOSED ON TITLES OF NOBILITY. HAVANA, Sept. 18 .- Captain-General Concha has resolved to send the Third Guardia Civiles, at pres-

ent doing police duty at Havana and Matanzas, into the Vuelta Abajo District for active service in the field, and to replace them by mobilized volunteers.

The Diario says the remainder of the volunteers will not be sent to the Eastern Department, but will only be required to do garrison duty in the Central Department, at Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, and the principal in-

trenched encampments.

The Gaceta Official publishes the decree recatablishing titles of nobility. The decree of 1873 suppressing the same is annulled, but no provision is made for the creation of new titles. The Government leaves this to the Cortes. Meantime possessors of old titles thus revived, who reside in Cuba and who fail to pay taxes on the same, according to the Royal Decree of 1846, will be compelled to pay the amount due with 33 per cent added, and in case of non-payment will forfeit the use of said

THE CARLIST WAR.

OPERATIONS OF THE INSURGENTS BEFORE PAMPE-LUNA. BATONNE, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

The Carlists before Pampeluna have intercepted the water supply of the city and captured herds feattle destined for the garrison.

THE DIRECT ATLANTIC CABLE. BREAK SUPPOSED TO BE CAUSED BY A RECENT

STORM. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

Nothing has been heard from the steamship Faraday, engaged in laying the Direct United States Cable, since the 9th of Sept., when she had paid out 574 miles, and was in water over two miles deep. It is supposed here that the cable broke in the gale of the loth of Sept., and that the Faraday is trying to re-

THE TROUBLE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874. The latest advices from China and Japan show that the Formosa trouble has not yet-been settled.

REPORTED SCHEME FOR IBERIAN UNION. LISBON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874. Some excitement has been caused by rumors that a new scheme for an Iberian Union has been formed, and that it has its origin in the brain of Prince Bismarck. The press has taken alarm, and urges the Government to employ all precautions against foreign designs and influence.

> DESTITUTION IN ANGORA. LONDON, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Governor of Angora reports that 24,000 people are utterly destitute, and will require maintenance throughout the

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Old Catholic Conference at Bonn closed The Coast Guards at Southend, County of Essex, England, have seized a vessel which had on be

THE STATE CANVASS.

SCHEMES OF CUSTOM-HOUSE FACTIONS. THE RENOMINATION OF GOV. DIX CONCEDED-THE

STRUGGLE OVER THE SECOND PLACE-GEN. ROB-INSON TO BE THRUST ASIDE AND EITHER GEN. BATCHELLER OR A. B. CORNELL TO BE NOMI-NATED FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Republican Primaries were held last evenng, and the result shows that the Custom-house Ring have maintained their control of the party machinery in this city. The names of delegates to be voted for and elected were determined on yesterday foreneon in the private office of the Custom-house. The returns of the elections in Assembly Districts do not differ the lists agreed upon and glanced over by a Tribune reporter yesterday afternoon, except in a few troublesome instances. There has been quite a strong under current of dissatisfaction among the leaders for some time. The Customhouse faction secretly are opposed to Gov. Dix. They have not found him sufficiently pliable in the approval of schemes and jobs at Albany, and he certainly is not sound enough for them on the Third Term question. But all the strong Republican counties in the interior and western part of the State, not affected by the immense Custom-house patronage, are unanimously in favor of the reflection of Gov. Dix. The Custom-house rulers then seeing a "forlorn hope" in their opposition to Gov. Dix, have been energetically working and contriving for the past few months to recover their control of the State through the Lieutenant-Governorship.

With all their appliances, however, perfect harmony could not be secured. One branch declared for Senator Robertson for Governor and Gen. Batcheller for Lieutenant-Governor. Gen. Batcheller had been member of Assembly from Saratoga County in 1873 and 1874, and was the foremost man of the opposition to Speaker Husted. When Mr. Husted was elected Speaker, he appointed Gen. Batcheller Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, thereby making him at once the leader of the House. Gen. Batcheller has been quietly engaged in a very active canvass for the Lieutenant-Governorship, and singularly enough has been again opposing Mr. Husted. This time he has been more successful, and has driven Mr. Husted from the field. Mr. Husted reserves for himself the candidacy for the Assembly, with the prospect of being reëlected Speaker, should there be a republican majority.

It has always been understood among the faithful that Senator Robertson would not oppose Gen. Dix in the Convention. So the other and stronger faction of the Custom-house have been plotting and figuring in every direction, feeling their way at first very cautiously, to get the present Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon. John C. Robinson, out of the way, with a new combination not easily to be broken. On a show of hands they have an nounced Gen. Dix for Governor and the Hon. A. B. Cornell for Lieutenant-Governor. The "little joker", underneath will not then appear until after the first of January next, when it is said that the name of Gov. Dix will be brought forward for election to the United States Senate, thus making Mr. Cornell Governor, and Senator Robertson (to be President pro tempore of the Senate) Lieutenant-Governor, and putting the State in the hands of the Custom House. At the last meeting of the Republican General Committee, held at Bleecker Building a few days ago, Gen. Arthur, the Collector of the Port, the great symbol of Federal patronage in this district, appeared in the midst of his followers. Hugh Gardner presided. The Committee had committed themselves to Gov. Dix, and resolutions were offered in favor of Lieut.-Gov. Robinson. This was not in accordance with the plan of the Custom-house wing. On motion of Gen. Arthur, the whole question was reconsidered, and the emphatic indorse ment of Dix and Robinson by the New-York delegation was prevented.

The Liberals this year are a thorn in the side of the Administration party. The State Senate stands 18 Republicans to 14 Democrats. But the 18 are not all in the traces. With a close Assembly and the the Duke stated that nothing had been done in re- doubtful Senators, the Liberals may hold the balgard to the withdrawal of the man-of-war Orenoque | ance of power. It is with this outlook that the Republicans will assemble in their Conventions next Wednesday.

THE LOCAL DELEGATION.

Primary elections were held last night in the various Assembly Districts throughout the city for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the lican Convention at Utica. The elections in the new wards must be held to night. The following are the

I. Delegatez—George H. Sharpe, Charles V. Lewis. Alternates—Col. Michael W. Burns. John Robinson.
11. Delegates—Morris Friedam, Pierre C. Van Wyck. Alternates—Denis Shes. Joseph Fiood.
111. Delegates—George Hood.
111. Delegates—George Alexander, W. Harrey. Leal B. Webert

Michael W. Burns. John Robinson.

11. Delegates—Morris Friedsam, Pierre C. Van Wyck. Alternates—Denis Shea. Joseph Flood.

11. Delegates—Gen. Alexander, W. Harvey, Joel B. Erhardt. Alternates—Denis Shea. Joseph Flood.

11. Delegates—Gen. Alexander, W. Harvey, Joel B. Erhardt. Alternates—George W. Weel, Nathaniel H. Hall.

11. Delegates—Ellwood E. Thorne, E. Delsdield Smith. Alternates—George W. Weel, Nathaniel H. Hall.

V. Delegates—Anthony I Commans. Edwin H. Lawwnec, William C. Hanna. Alternates—John J. Sillcock. James H. Lewis, Jacob Reigar, VI. Delegates—Edwards Fierrepont, Horace M. Roggies. Alternates—Essa Elliott, Michael Smith.

VII. Delegates—Bown D. J. Sillcock. James H. Lewis, John N. Lanthier. Alternates—John J. O'Rrien, Gasta V. Ratz, Matthew Davis. IX. Delegates—Abraham Disbecker. Solon B. Smith. John N. Lanthier. Alternates—John J. O'Rrien, Gasta V. Ratz, Matthew Davis. IX. Delegates—James W. Farr, George P. Merkhee, Herman M. Meyer, R. Ven Volkenburgh. Alternates—George W. Bush, Jan Jackson, John W. Jacobus, George P. Merwin.

X. Delegates—Jacob M. Patterson ir. Charles S. Strong, Lewis J. Kirk. Alternates—Sixt Charles Kapf, Gusiav Treekatis, M. D., Gonzannin Nitzebe.

XI. Delegates—Hern M. Alternates—Corpelius D. Van Wagenes, Robert G. Cornell, George Biss, Robert Uler.

XII. Delegates—Mershal B. Black, Chesier H. Southworth. Alternates—Geo. W. Cofin. William Past.

XIII. Delegates—Henry G. Leask, Wm. S. Marras, George Hettrick, Alternates—John J. Stellt, Thon. Stewart, W. Peterkin.

XVII. Delegates—John W. H. Brady, Robert B. Boyd. Alternates—Herrman G. Carter, August Kirk.

XVII. Delegates—John W. H. Brady, Robert B. Boyd. Alternates—Port John S. Settle, Thon. Stewart, W. Peterkin.

XVII. Delegates—John W. H. Brady, Robert B. Boyd. Alternates—Herrman G. Carter, August Kirk.

XVII. Delegates—John W. H. Pitch.

XVIII. Delegates—John W. H. Pitch.

XVIII. Del

8. Wilmeding. Alternates—Solomon Brutsche.

XIX. Delegates—Isaac O. Hunt, William H. Wareing. Alternates—David M. Holmes, John L. Tonelle.

XX. Delegates—George Opting James R. Davies, A. J. Dittenhooffer, XX. Delegates—George Opting James R. Davies, A. J. Dittenhooffer, XX. Delegates—Alternates H. Wilson, Pintilp McMahou, Charles H. Wilson, XXI. Delegates—Alternate, Henry C. Robieson, Simon XXI. Delegates—Alternates—Thaddeus B. Wakeman, Otts T. Hall, Haran S. Williams Kaylinas, Sylvanus Kddy.

ATTITUDE OF THE LIBERALS.

EMBARRASSMENT CAUSED IN SOME QUARTERS B THE NOMINATION OF MR. DORSHEIMER.

"Will the Liberals accept the ticket nominated at Syracuse I" was the question asked by very many persons yesterday. No one seems prepared as yet o answer the question. A prominent Liberal, when asked the question, replied that no consultation had been held as yet by the Liberals of this city, and there fore he could speak for no one but himself. The nomination of Mr. Dorsheimer as Lieutenant-Governor places the Liberals in an embarrassing position. Very many favored the reflection of Gov. Dix, while a considerable number were in favor of Mr. Tilden on account of his efforts in the cause of reform in the past Then the Democrats had recognised the Liberals, and acted in a friendly manner toward them, while the Republicans had made no advances of any kind. At the Liberal Convention at Albany many of the delegates favored the nomination of Judge Church for Governor, with a Liberal for Lieutenant-Governor. This class Liberals would probably favor the present ticket. Ge could not say what would be the probable action of the Liberal Convention when it met on the 29th inst. It might accept the ticket put forth by the Democrats, or it might make selections from both tickets, as was done last year.

Another prominent Liberal thought that Mr. Don sheimer could not be accepted as a representative sheimer could not be accepted as a representative Liberal. He is a member of the Liberal State Central Committee, yet he had not met with that body during the past year. He was one of the Committee on Resolutions at the Liberal Convention, and it seemed hardly proper for him to attend the Democratic Conventien. It was piacing the Liberals in an embarrassing position. He denied that Mr. Littlejohn was authorized to speak for the Liberals of the State; certainly he could not speak for the Liberals at this end of the State. A meeting of the Liberal Republican State Central Committee would be held in this city in a few days, and the matter would then be disonated at length. Representatives would then be present from all parts of the State, and the seatiment of the Liberals from the various sections could be ascertained. Until then discussion would be

VIEWS OF GERMAN DEMOCRATS. A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday on several of the leading German Democrats to obtain their views regarding the result of the Syracuse nominations. Magnus Gross was one of the delegates sent to the Syracuse Convention by the German American Independent Association. Our instructions were, he said, to present our platform to the Convention for acceptance, and to urge by all means in our power the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden. There were several other German delegations sent to the Convention from Brooklyn, Re chester, Utica, and Buffalo, most of them instructed to work for Tilden, though several of them seemed at first to be in favor of Judge Church. Gov. Dix has proved himself a good and faithful executive, but he has done

himself a good and faithful executive, but he has done several things that have rendered him very disagreeable to the Germans.

Judge Michael Gross, President of the German American Independent Association, who was also a delegate to Syracuse, was next visited. He said: "We are highly satisfied with the nominations of the Democratic Convention. At present seven-tenths of the Germans of New-York are ready to cast their votes for Tilden, and by election day I believe we shall have nine-tenths. In this city there are at least 35,000 German voters, and of these we can safely count upon from 22,000 to 30,000. Gov. Dix has deeply wounded the sensibilities of the Germans throughout the State. By trying to win the support of both the liquor dealers and temperance advocates in regard to the Excise law he has lost the support of both parties, and the Germans cannot forget that he took away from the German and Irish presidents of the emigration societies the power of voting in the Board of Emigration Commissioners.

The active work of the campaign on the part of the Democracy will soon begin. When John Kelly and the other leaders of the Democracy return preparations will be begun for a ratification meeting, and the struggle for the local nominations will be carried on with vigor. At the next meeting of the Tammany Hall General Committee a call will probably be issued for holding the local primaries, and the date of the ratification meeting will probably be fixed at that time.

A regular monthly meeting of the German Republican Central Committee was held last evening a No.349 Bowery. J. Beyerle was elected Secretary in place of Secretary Klein, who resigned. The report of the Executive Committee, of which Judge A. J. hoefer is Chairman, pominating Dr. H. Muhr, Carl Goepp, Carl Schwedler, Gustav A. Ratz, and August Kirk as delegates to the Republican State Convention, was to the Convention the resolutions adopted at the previous meeting of the Committee. The resolutions demand equal taxation, compulsory education, and the taxation of church property. A resolution was offered calling for the expulsion of Benno Speyer, a delegate to the Committee from the HIA District, who attended the Democratic State Convenion as a delegate from the same district. The resolution was lost, an opportunity being given to Mr. Speyer to reclaim his former standing in the Committee. adopted; and the delegates were instructed to present

DENIAL BY ALFRED WILKINSON.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 18 .- The Syracuse Courier will, to-morrow morning, publish a letter from Aifred Wilkinson denying that there is any truth in the report, recently published in The Brooklyn Argus, wherein ne is represented as having said to a reporter, in Mr. Til-den's presence, or by his authority, that Mr. Tilden, as Governor, could, would, or should pardon William M.

RESIGNATION OF CONGRESSMAN WOODFORD.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Stewart L. Woodford has addressed a letter to the citizens of the HIId Congressions District of Brooklyn, announcing that he no longer de sires to serve in Congress at a sacrifice to his professional and family affairs, and he requests his constituents to choose a candidate to serve as his successor during the rest of his term.

WASHINGTON.

OPENING OF BIDS FOR SUPPLYING STAMPED

Washington, Friday, Sept. 18, 1874. Bids for furnishing stamped envelopes and mewspaper wrappers for the Post-Office Department, for four years from Oct. 1, were opened at noon to-day by Postm General Jewell. There were seven bidders, as follows: Woolworth & Graham, Geo. F. Nesbit & Co., and Geo H. Reay, New-York; Gill & Hayes, and the Morgan Enelope Company of Springfield, Mass.; W. R. Ladd of Holyoke, Mass., and the Plimpton Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn. There were 20 kinds of envelopes enumerated in the schedule, and it will require some time and a close calculation to ascertain who is actually the lowes bidder, although appearances indicate that Ladd's figures are lowest. Before opening the bid the Post master-General announced that he had received a note from Mr. Reay, contractor for the past four years, offering, in case he was not successful as a bidder, to turn over to the party to whom the contract was awarded all his machinery, tools, and fixtures pertaining to the manu facture of stamped envelopes, together with the unexpired leases of the buildings used in such manufactures, and, as far as he can, the entire organized force of skille workmen and employés, so that there should be no delay in supplying the regular demand of the Department. He would dispose of the whole at a reasonable price, namely, \$200,000. Mr. Martin, representing Nesbit & Co., said for his tirm that they were, if awarded the contract, ready to go on without assistance from Mr. Reay. The Postmaster-General said he thought it proper to make this unofficial announcement, as there had been criticism upon the short time allowed to prepare machinery, owing to the rejection of former bids. When the bid of the Morgan Envelope Company was reached it was found to be unsigned. Gen. Jeffries, on behalf of Mr. Reay, and Mr. Martin for his firm objected to its being received as a bid, but the Postmaster-General decided to have it read, and leave the question of informality for future consideration, against which the people above-named entered a protest. Mr. Morgan offered to sign now, but was not allowed to do so, the time for filing having passed. The official sward will probably be made to-morrow.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Judge Fisher, U. S. District-Autorney here, as reported. workmen and employes, so that there should be no delay

Judge Fisher, U. S. District-Attorney here, as reported by The Star, has decided not to remove his assistant. Harrington, now under indictment for conspiracy in connection with the safe burglary, till after trial. Wm. Burnett, appointed Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats, has accepted that position

THE DISTRICT CONSPIRACY.

ALBERT CUNZ RELEASED ON BAIL. Albert Cunz, who was indicted in the Supreme ourt of the District of Columbia for conspiracy to defame the character of Columbus Alexander, volunta rily appeared yesterday before Commissioner Osborn, and desired to give bail to appear for trial on the in dictment. The Commissioner said, that according to his construction of the law, bail in such a case must be given before one of the United States Court Judges in the district in which the accused had surrendered him self. Assistant United States District-Attorney Purdy declined to give any advice in the matter, because Mr. Riddel of Washington had been employed by the Gov ernment to conduct the prosecution on the indictment is

ernment to conduct the prosecution on the indictment in question. The Commissioner their decided that all he could do was to commit Mr. Cunz to be examined on the question of his identity.

Mr. Cunz replied that he did not want to go to jail, and offered Harry Hill as his bondsman. The Commissioner said that he considered Mr. Hill as sufficient surity, and after consulting with District-Attorney Bliss, he concluded to hold Mr. Cunz in \$1,000 bail to appear before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on next Monday. Mr. Cunz said that he should be in Washington by next Monday, unless the Commissioner looked him up. The bail bond was then made out and signed, and Mr. Cunz was released.

THE EXAMINATION IN THE CASH OF JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18. - The examination nto the case of Jay Cooke & Co., before the Registe was continued to-day, J. B. Moorehead and Jay Cooke being examined. The facts elicited have been pub being examined. The facts charted and a schedule filed by the bankrupts. The firm, in the amended petition, filed March 20, 1874, stated that they had purchased unissued bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and it was shown by answers of Jay Cooke to questions put to him that proper credits were not given in the books of the firm for any such purchase.

THE WELLESBORO BANK ROBBERY. CORUING, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The following conds belonging to S. X. Billings of Gaines, Tioga County, Penn., were stolen from the First National Bank of Wellesboro, Penn, on the night of the 16th inst.: Union Pacific Railroad Bonds Nos. 12,276, 12,377, 12,378, 12,279, 11,607, 11,608, 11,509, 24,202, 21,327, 24,084 coupon bonds of \$1,000 each. Also, Pacific Sevens, guaranteed by the State of Missouri: Nos. 223, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 830, 1,021, 1,022 coupon bonds of \$1,000 each.

PRICE FOUR CENTS. MR. TILTON'S STORY.

ANOTHER EDITION OF THE SCANDAL

IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING ADDITIONS AND ALLS GATIONS-MRS. TILTON'S ALLEGED CONFESSION MADE PUBLIC IN AUGUST, 1870-MR. BEECHER'S ALLEGED OFFENSE CLEARLY SPECIFIED IN THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH CHARGES AGAINST MR. TIL-TON-ATTACKS UPON MRS. MORSE, MISS TURNER.

Throughout the country, if I rightly interpret the

ublic press, a majority of candid minds admit the

THE COMMITTEE, AND OTHERS.

truth of my indictment against the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. But many fair-minded persons, animated by a charitable doubt, have asked me for some further confirmation of the one chief allegation in this controversy. My sworn statement, published in The Brooklyn Argus of July 20, was not written for publication, otherwise I would have cited in it a greater number of facts and proofs. The only use which I designed for that statement was simply to read it to the Investigating Committee, before whom I expected to confirm its charges by such additional testimony as the investigators (if such they could be called) should require. But the Committee, consisting of six trusted friends of the accused, appointed by him for the sole purpose, not of discovering his guilt, but of pronounce ing his acquittal, resented my accusation against their popular favorite, and, to punish me for making it, converted their tribunal into a star chamber for trying, not him, but me. The questions which they asked me were mostly irrelevant to the case, and the only part of my testimony that bore directly on Mr. Beecher's adultery they canceled from their report of my examination. One of the Committee's attorneys said to me, "If Mr. Beecher is guilty I prefer not to know it." The whole Committee acted on this predetermined plan. The chief witnesses who could testify against Mr. Beecher-notably Francis D. Moulton, Joseph H. Richards, Martha B. Bradshaw, Susan B. Anthony, Francis B. Carpenter, Emma R.; Moulton, Henry C. Bowen, Thomas Kinsella, and otherswere either not willing to testify, or their testimony was set aside as not being officially before a tribunal that did not wish to receive it. Accordingly, my indictment against Mr. Beecher was left by the Committee to stand without other proof than that which my statement of July 20 afforded, unassisted by other witnesses. When the Committee asked me if the statement contained my whole case, I answered no; for it was simply a succint narrative, giving only such dates and documents as I thought sufficient for the Committee's private inquiry, and yet more than sufficient to

put an impartial committee on the right road to the

whole truth. Since the date of its publication sev-

eral counter statements have appeared, including

Mr. Beecher's denial, closely followed by Mrs. Tit-

ton's, both of which were untrue; then by the Com-

mittee's numerous publications of one-sided testi-

mony, and last of all by a verdict based solely on

these untruthful denials, to the neglect of all the

positive allegations on the other side; so that the

Committee accepted the silly fictions of Bessie

Turner, but rejected the serious facts of Mr. Moul-

ton, nor did they even invite Mr. Bowen to appear

before them; all which unfair proceedings and un-

candid publications require of me, for the sake of

some hesitant minds, a reply which the larger por-

tion of the community have already made for them-

selves. I therefore submit the following facts and

evidences, arranged as far as convenient in chrono-

logical order, and making a narrative which, as it

progresses step by step, will aim to correct and

counteract, one by one, the untrue denials of Mr.

Beecher and Mrs. Tilton and the unjust deductions

of the Committee. PERSONAL RELATIONS TO MR. BEECHER. I will begin by showing the kindly nature of

my personal relations with the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher down to July 3, 1870, the date of Mrs. Tilton's confession of their criminal intimacy; disproving by authentic documents the charge that I was animated toward him by vindictiveness or any other hostile

First: During his absence in England, Mr. Beecher sent to me, under date of Sunday, Oct. 18, 1863, the long and memorable letter which Mrs. Stowe afterward in corporated in her biography of him. In this letter he

My DRAR THEODORE: * * * Should I die on sea or land, I wanted to say to you who have been so near and dear to me, &c.

The single phrase which I have italicized is sufficient to show that Mr. Beecher, while traveling in a foreign land, having left behind him a greater multitude of friends than most men could have claimed, and seeking to choose from all these one to be the custodian of his special and secret thoughts, chose me. And his affectionate reason for so doing is stated by himself to be

that I was "near and dear to him." Second: Two years later, on the arising of political differences between Mr. Beecher and me, resulting in my publicly criticising his course, I addressed to him a private letter Nov. 30, 1865, containing my heartfelt assurance that these differences did not becloud my love

for him. In this letter I said ; If I should die leaving you alive, I ask you to love my children for their father's sake, who has taught them to reverence you and to regard you as the man of men. The above tribute derives the greater force because I paid it to Mr. Beecher when we were at political vari-

ince and in public antagonism. Third: Three years later he sent to me a gift copy of Norwood," inscribed by his own hand with the following affectionate words:

ing affectionate words:

To
Theodorn: Thiron—
who greatly encouraged the author to begin and persosevere—with the affectionate regards of
HENRY WARD BEECHER.

March 18, 1868. I distinctly recall several warm allusions which Mr. Beecher, in conversation with me at that period, made to the good cheer with which he said I inspired him dur-

ng the composition of that book. Fourth: A year later such was the respect in which I held Mr. Beecher that I spent more money than I could afford in order to possess his portrait, painted by the first artist of our day. The following money receipt will

Received from Theodore Tilton, by draft from Aurora, Ill., dated Feb. 25, 1869. \$500, being payment in full for portrait of the Rev. Henry Ward Beccuer. WM. PAGE. April 1, 1869.

[Stamp canceled.]

Mr. Beecher acknowledges that he sat 50 times for this portrait at my request-a fact which puts to flight the charge that either be or Mrs. Tilton regarded me as his enemy, or as anything but his admiring friend.

Fifth: In the Winter of 1869-70 I published a volume called "Sanctum Sanctorum," which contained numer-ous affectionate references to Mr. Beecher, of which the following, taken from an editorial of mine in The Inde-

pendent, is a sufficient specimen—one of many:
With grateful pride we look back to our joint connection with that good man in this journal as a golden period in our life and labor. Such words as the above are the unmistakable tribute

of a friend to a friend. Sizth: Coming down still later, I received from William Lloyd Garrison a letter dated Roxbury, April 6, 1870, from which I quote the following line:

You say of Mr. Beecher that he would honor the presi-dency of any society. This brief extract shows that I not only honored Mr.

Beecher myself, but sought to make my friends honor Seconth : On the 11th of May 1 1870, a public and fra

ternal correspondence passed between Mr. Beceber and me in our capacity as presidents of two suffrace socie-ties holding their public meetings simultaneously in New-York, and I still possess his autograph letter sent to me on that kindly occasion. I have given the above brief extracts (which I might multiply) to show the uniform friendliness of my feeling toward Mr. Beecher down to the time when the discovery was made to me of his fatal assault on the honor of my house. These evidences disprove Mrs. Tilton's extraordinary and flottious charge, wherein—speaking of what she calle
"the last ten years," "whose stings and pains she daily
schooled herself to bury and forgive"—she said that
one of these "stings and pains" was the fact
that her husband had made an "almost daily